Address of Montgomery Blair, Defore the Maryland State Republican Convention. at Baltimore, April 26, 1860.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appreciate highly the honor you have done me in calling me to which has assembled in Maryland. I am deeply sensible of the importance of the occasion, and of the great responsibility we have taken upon ourselves in inaugurating a party here which all who have faith in adherence to truth and justice and constitutional obligation as the sure means of triumph in our political contests, cannot fail to foresee will soon sway the coansels of this Commonwealth of the nation. It is a great and hely cause the Republicans have undertaken to sustain. The sacred interests in their care demand of them everywhere prudence, courage, untiring and unselfish effort, but especially in this and other Southern States where our objects and principles are so grossly misrepresented, and are so imperfectly understood by a large portion of the people, should we, while constant to our principles, endeavor to be prudent in our conduct. The great difficulty with men of spirit in our position is the danger of being drawn into extravagance by the extravagance with which we are assailed and opposed. We must guard against this, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of its prejudice against the movement with which we are idutified by defining our position in a manner which will put an end to controversy. The measures of the Republican party are rapidly accomplishing this. Two of its great measures will be found especially effective for this purpose. First, the homestead law, to prevent the Africanization of the Territories by giving them as homesteads to the free white race, and second, the plan of procuring in some neighboring country a region where the free people among us of the African race may also, in accordance with the wise and humane counsels of Mr. Jefferson, be given homesteads and a country of their own. These are measures looking to the separation of the free people of these dissimilar races for the good of both, and they meet the general approval of all good men. The advocacy of them by the Republican party will speedily silence the false clamor against us that we maintain the equality of the negro and favor amalgamation—a falsehood which has proved the most effective instrument to arouse popular prejudice against us, and which was plausible till the Republican party put itself on the Jeffersonian plan of separating the races by these measures. and bely cause the Republicans have undertaken t sustain. The sacred interests in their care demand of

Republican party put itself on the deflersonian plan of separating the races by these measures.

But while these measures prochim that the Republican party fosters the policy of the fathers of the Republic in making the temperate regions of America the chosen home of the white man, and make it prefinisently the white man's party, it must not be allowed to be said that it contemplates any interference with the relation of master and slave. The time will come when emaneipation will be effected here and elsewhere as it has been in Pennsylvania and others of the older States. But with this the Republican party has nothing to do, and the subject is in het as much beyond its constitutional jurisdiction and actual power of the Federal Government to which this contest relates, as it is beyond the power and jurisdiction of the British Monarchy. Every one that knows anything knows the truth of this assertion; and yet it is by confounding the question of power over what are called the Territories of the United States, which by the very terms used in speaking of them are what are called the Territories of the United States, which by the very terms used in speaking of them are conceded to belong to the United States, with the question of power over the territory of Maryland, and which the terms used equally demonstrate not to belong to the United States, that our adversaries endeaver to present us in the attitude of conspiring with external fanaticism to war on the rights of property held by our fellow-citizens. There is nothing in the nature of the controversy or in your history or mine, to justify such an imputation. We simply hold to the doctrines our Southern forefathers taught us. We are, as they were, identified with the people here by interest, by social relations, by blood, and in my own case, I think it not inappropriate to say, by blood running back to the foundation of the city and State; for my maternal ancestor, Richard Gist, as you may see in the annals of the city, was the engineer and surveyor who maternal ancestor, Richard Gist, as you may see in the annals of the city, was the engineer and surveyor who haid it off for Lord Baltimore. We are not the men, therefore, who are likely to be wanting to the true interests or just rights of the people of Maryland. But there is still another mode of defining our position, which, in my judgment, we should aim to necomplish in order effectually to dissipate the prejudice against our party and cause, which exists in the minds of a large number of true and honest men, not only in this and other shaveholding States, but to some extent in the Northern States—that is, by the men, not only in this and other slaveholding States, but to some extent in the Northern States—that is, by the candidate to be chosen at Chicago. If we can induce our friends at Chicago to give us a man whose career has been passed among Southern people and has been such as to assure them that a Republican President, while resisting every—"tho Africanize the Territories, and persistently holding them for the homesteads of free white residers only, will yet sternly rebuke every external effort to interfere with Slavery in the States. The selection of such a candidate will define our position too clearly to be misunderstood by any intelligent and honest man, and will do more for that object throughout the country than any amount of speechmaking. And I think we have a man for the occasion, whese mane I need not mention, although he has not whose name I need not mention, although he has not made himself prominent in politics of late years. Had he done so, he would not have been the man for the occasion, for it might have been thought that he had sought to make himself a candidate, and this would have impaired that absolute confidence in his fidelity which exists in the State in which he resides, and in other Southern States in which he is known, and which is required to give the Republican party an organization coextensive with the nationality of its principles. His retirement having been voluntary—for he would have both a Senator and a Cabinet Minister since 1850 if he would have constitute or the state of the have consented to accept those stations—he has proved himself exempt from the lust of office, that prevalent vice which so much impairs the confidence of the people in the integrity of public men. While it is true that there is no difference in the principles upon which he and the Northern men who will be urged as candihe and the Northern men who will be urged as candidates at Chicago would administer the Government, yet it is nevertheless natural that his own people and those in the contiguous Free States who synapathize with them, more or less, in their apprehensions, should feel more assured of the safety of their rights—which are supposed to be deeply involved in this contest—when committed to a Southern man, especially when in the hands of one whose integrity and strength of character is universally acknowledged. With respect to the State policy of the Republican party, its first mission should be to aid in ridding the State of the rotten borough system, by which it is made a minority Government, and institute popular sovereignty. I need not remind you of the fact that the Government of this State is not a popular Government, in the proper sense of the term. The people of this city have recently had a sufficiently-convincing reminder of this fact. It may be instructive, however, to analyze briefly, at this time, the organization under which we live, to illustrate its nature. With this view, it may be remarked that the

With this view, it may be remarked that th

county of Calvert, with a white population of on 3,630 souls in 1850, and which has probably not

creased since, has equal power in the State Senate with this great city, which had a white population in 1850 of 140,666, and contains now probably 200,000 white persons. One white man of Calvert has therefore

more power in the Senate of the State than fifty citizens of Baltimore. In the House of Delegates the

zens of Baltimore. In the House of Delegates the preponderance is not so great; but even in that body the voice of one white man in Calvert has more power than ten citizens of Baltimore. Six other counties, with an average white population of 6,000, have the rame representation as Calvert, giving each of their citizens a greater power than thirty Baltimoreans in the Senate, and than six in the House of Delegates. The six other governing counties have a white population averaging a little over 1,000, so that each of their citizens have a power in the Senate equal to 20, and in the House of Delegates greater than six Baltimoreans. In comparing the power of the southern

and in the House of Delegates greater than six battlemoreans. In comparing the power of the southern governing counties with Baltimore City I have taken the extreme case; but I may add that the people of the northern and western counties of the State are also disfranchised to a degree unknown elsewhere in this country. Thus the eight populous counties of the north and west, which contained in 1850 a white population of 172,616, which has been since greatly increased, have only eight Senators, five less than the thirteen southern counties, which contained in 1850 but 194,661

white people, a number which has probably not been since increased, and in the House of Delegates these

white people, a number which has probably not been since increased, and in the House of Delegates these eight populous counties have only the same number of Representatives (32) as the 13 southern counties. These southern counties owned 58,000 slaves, 37,000 more than were owned in the north, and having the power, they took about one fourth more of the Senate than they gave the populous counties, and allowed themselves the same representation in the House of Delegates for their expectation of the same representation in the House of Delegates for their expectation of the same representation in the House of Delegates for their expectation in the House of Delegates for their expectation.

the populous courties, and allowed themselves the same representation in the House of Delegates for their excess of 37,000 slaves over the north, which they allowed for the 65,000 white people, by which the north exceeded the south in that class of population, an arrangement by which they made each of their slaves equivalent nearly to two white men of the northern counties in the House of Delegates. This discrimination against the white population was sufficiently unjust at the time, but it has been since greatly aggressated by the growth of that population. Having re-

vated by the growth of that population. Having reduced the Governor to a cypher, giving him no veto or legislative power and no power of appointment save for temporary vacancies, the then, as if in mockery of popular sovereignty, gave the election of that officer to the people, presenting them, as it were, with a tin

sword. The estensible ground upon which this gross disfranchisement of the white people of the State was imposed was, that it was deemed necessary to protect slave property. It was urged in vain in the debates in the Constitutional Convention, that the purpose did not justify the usurpation, and that it was not necessary for the purpose, for there was no instance in history where the people, having the power of Government, had abased it to sacrifice individual rights. All remonstrances and argument were unheeded; and, indeed, secession from the State was formally threatened if the unincrity were not allowed to maintain their power over it just as we have seen the General Government menaced with disruptions, if the same interest was not allowed to hold possession of it. As it is not the purpose of the Republicans to use the General Government for the purpose of despolling slaveholders of their property, so it is not our purpose as Maryland Republicans to use the power of the State for any such object. We hold that Slayery is an evil, and believe that the time will come when emancipation will gradually take place. But this can honestly be done only by the consent of the Master, or by making them just compensation. But this is not at present the question. The public mind in Maryland is not now ripe for emancipation, and no scheme for it has been proposed or discussed. The struggle in Maryland, as in the United States, is manifestiy not for the preservation of this property, but for political supremacy; and the property interest manifestly not for the preservation of this property, but for political supremacy; and the property interest in negroes and the prejudices implanted in the minds of others by the existence of the institution of Slavery in their midst are adroitly used by a political party to in their midst are adroitly used by a political party to hold possession of the Government. Whether the owners of this species of property, who for the most part have little share in the political power obtained by the party which officiously makes itself the special champion of their rights, will continue passively to suffer their property interests to be staked in the contest and antagonized against popular government remains to be seen. They incur dangers from two different quarters by persisting in this course—first, from the people who will in that case certainly come to regard slaveholding as inconsistent with popular Government. the people who will in that case certainly come to regard slaveholding as inconsistent with popular Government; and, second, from their special champions who will destroy the value of their property by reopening the Slave trade. They already perceive that in order to give the system the expansion requisite to make it a permanent basis of political power this trade must be reopened, and accordingly it has been already practically legalized by the decisions of two of their Courts. Slaveholders have, therefore, no ground for hostility to the Republican party, and no class of citizens are more interested in the overthrow of the fillibustering Democracy which so trifles with their rights. I have thus endeavored to present briefly and with candor the distinguishing features of the Republican policy. In my judgment it proposes no war upon any class of our citizens or upon any section of our country. If it did, no earthly inducement could engage me in it. It seems to me but the old comprehensive and beneficent philosophy of the fathers of our institutions, under which we acquired our greatness and good name among the nations of the earth, and present ill-repute among our neighbors are due altogether to the adoption, within the last twelve years, of the new and daogerous theories propounded by Mr. Calboun, which, when first broached in the Senate, were denounced as "firebrands" by the sagacious Benton, and his denunciation was approved by every wise and conservative member of that body, and almost universally by the people. The present condition of the country still better attests the justice with which the Government has been guided smoothly and prosperously under all circumstances. Let all who, would restore harmony embrace it; it was the creed of all parties within twelve years, and the years of trouble which have followed its abandonment by our rulers, have vindicated its truth even better than the previous generations of prosperity under it. Even our adversaries feel that some change is demanded by the evils of the gard slaveholding as inconsistent with popular Government; and, second, from their special champions who able to effect this change. It embodies already the great mass of the opposition to the acknowledged misrule which disturbs and endangers this Government; is composed for the most of that rural population to which Mr. Jefferson looked with confidence for the safety of our institutions, being the purest and most unselfish portions of the people. It is always safe to cooperate with such people. It is always safe to cooperate with such people. It believe, therefore, that we may confidently expect the cooperation of the people of Maryland in restoring the ship of State to the Republican tack, if a proper man is selected for the belin.

The following table exhibits more precisely the dis-erepancy of which Mr. Blair speaks:

m.	circlaines of white fair Lines specials.				
,	Northern and Western Counties,	Senators.	Rente	Prese white	Slaves
			Accept the	21,633	724
i	Faitimore Cliy		10	140,666	
	Baltimore County		6	34,187	6,741
	Carroli	1	2	10.667	875
	Cecil		- 3	15,472	1344
3	Frederick		- 6	83,314	3.918
ш	Harford		8 3	14,413	2.166
ч	*Hew_rd	1	9	8.000	4.000
ា	Washington			26,930	2,033
1	The principle of the second	101001111	-	-	-
1	Total	9	42	313,232	21,130
1	Ame Arundel		2	8,542	7,249
1	Culvert		- 14	21,630	4,436
1	Careline		9	6,096	808
1	Charles		9	5,695	9,584
1			3	19,747	4,332
-1	Borchester			5,616	
1			2		2,627
1	Mentgemery	excessed.	3	9,435	5,114
1	Prince George	recent	- 0	B,901	11,510
-1	Queen Anne	Control 1		6,936	4,270
1	St. Mary's		1	6,223	5,842
1	Somerset			13,385	5,588
1	Tulbet		2	7,034	4,134
81	Worcester		- 15	12,401	3,444
	m - 1	10	32	107.001	50.040
	*New County taken fo	rom Anne A		104,661	53,940

DEATH OF SAMUEL G. GOODRICH. The decease of Mr. S. G. Goodrich, whose versatile and popular writings for youthful readers have literally made the name of Peter Parley "familiar as a household word" wherever the English language is spoken, took place at his late residence in this city on Wednesday afternoon. He had recently made arrangement for removing his residence to a village in the State of Connecticut, and coming from that place where were all his family except one son, on Tuesday afternoon the next day he found himself so unwell as to demand the aid of his family physician. His illness, which proceeded from an affection of the heart, was not supposed to be of an alarming character, until just before 4 o'clock, when it assumed a severe form, and in twenty minutes he had breathed his last .- Mr. Goodrich was descended from an ancient and highly respectable family in Connecticut, several members of which have been distinguished in literature and public life. His native place was Ridgefield, where he was born Aug. 19, 1793. In his copious and entertaining "Recollections of a Lifetime," he has left on record a variety of autobiographical details, as well as sketches of a great number of his prominent cotemporaries. He commenced life as a publisher in Hartford, and after a visit to Europe in 1824, removed to Boston, where he con tinned the same business in an enlarged form. One o his earliest enterprises was the establishment of an original illustrated annual, called "The Token, which he edited from 1828 to 1842, contributing to it several tales and poems from his own pen. Several of Hawthorne's most admired "Twice-told Tales first saw the light in this work. The series of juvenile books issued under the name of Peter Parley, was be gun soon after the removal of Mr. Goodrich to Boston. They at once attracted attention, and shared largely in the favor of the public. Their familiar and animate style, their frequent picturesque descriptions, and their unaffected sympathy with the tastes of the young, gave them a universal fascination among juvenile readers, while they were recommended to maturer minds by the graceful and graphic form in which so much valuable knowledge was clothed. In 1837, Mr. Goodrich published a collection of his poems, entitled "The Outcost and Other Poems;" in 1838, a volume addressed to parents, entitled "Fireside Education;" in 1841, a selection from his contributions to periodical literature, called "Sketches from a Student's Window;" and in 1857, his "Recollections of a Lifetime. He was also the originator of "Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine," which he edited from 1841 to 1854. The last work which appeared under his name is the "Hlustrated Natural History," published about a year since in this city. The whole number of his productions is more than 170, including a variety of educational, juvenile, and miscellaneous works, beside

those already mentioned. Although chiefly engaged

in the walks of literature, Mr. Goodrich took an active

interest in politics. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and a candidate for Congress from that State. During the administration of President Fillmore, he held the office of U. S. Consul at Paris, where he made many friends by his kindly manners and cordial hospitality. Mr. Goodrich was in his 67th year at the time of his death, although his appearance and manners indicated a person much less advanced in life. His excellent qualities of mind and heart had rendered him the object of general esteem, and his memory will long be cherished by his acquaintance as a man of uncommon worth and intelligence.

CITY ITEMS.

On Saturday evening at the Winter Garden, M. Paul Juignet, one of the favorite actors of the excellent French Company of comedians who have so delectated the public interested in the French drama, will take a benefit. Mercadet, the Smart Man, the best piece of Balzac, and L'heritière, by Scribe, will be played; and Italian artists will give a musical enterment as well. This occasion offers ample attraction to the friends of the company, and of the beneficiary.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE GRIFFIN .- On Tuesday, the remains of the late George Griffin were buried, from the church corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. The coffin, borne by six men and covered with a black pall, accompanied by the pall-bearers and immediate family of the deceased, left his late residence, No. 15 West Twentieth street, and proceeded to the

church. The pall-bearers were:

Daniel Lord, esq., Judge Ulshoeffer, James Renwick, Wm. C.
Wetmore, Berd, D. Swan, Charles O'Conor, esq., Lother Bradish, John C. Hamilton, Seth Staples, and Wm. Walker.

The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Potts, and an affecting and beautiful discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hutton. After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, the remains, followed by a large number of the

members of the Bar and personal friends of the family,

were taken to the cemetery in Second avenue.

ENTHUSIASM AT CHICAGO.-Goy. King, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Simeon Draper, Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. Nye, and other leading Republicans, are to leave the city on the 5 o'clock train on Saturday afternoon, via Hudson River, N. Y. Central, Suspension Bridge and Michigan Central Road. A dispatch from Chicago yesterday states that the Committee on Reception had made arrangements to meet this train at the Michigan Central depot on Monday night, with cannon, fire works and music.

THE TIME BALL .- Yesterday, for once, those having in charge the Time Ball on the Custom-House managed to drop it precisely at noon. We speak advisedly, since it was not dropped by the electric current from Albany, but by the porters of the Custom-House, at the precise second indicated by a transit observation made by Mr. Samuel Hammond.

More of the City Lot Swindlers,-Detectives Sampson and Devoe on Wednesday evening arrested two more men, charged with being concerned with Lawson, Thompson and others in the city lot forgeries. Their names are Joel W. Foote, an operator in Wall street, living at No. 174 West Twenty-first street, and Cornelius Totten, a real-estate broker having an office at No. 12 Wall street. This makes eight persons in all arrested by the above officers on the same charge, seven of whom are now in prison, the other being out on \$2,000 bail. The offenses charged against them are forgery, perjury, and false pretenses, in selling deeds and mortgages on property to which they had no claim. It is said that property to the amount of \$100,000 is involved in these transactions, and new developments are being made every day. Yet there is a fogginess about the case that can scarcely be penetrated to get at the facts. As some of the prisoners have been committed for trial, we may expect to see the matter brought into Court speedily. The names of the persons arrested thus far, are Thomas Lawson, Charles gons arrested thus far, are Thomas Lawson, Charles G. and Charles P. Thompson (father and son), Smith Wilcox, Albert H. Wells, Hamilton W. Shipman (out on bail), Joel W. Foote, and Cornelius Totten. How many more are to come, it is impossible at present to conjecture. The examinations have been conducted before Justice Welsh, who has taken the affidavits of a number of the victims of these sharpers. They have been swindled out of all sorts of sums, from \$500 to \$20,000. Three houses and lots belonging to F. B. Cutting, the attorney-at-law, are among the property

disposed of by these persons.

By one of their transactions they contrived to swin dle Emiliana Bergamini and Domincio Cella, two Spanish gentlemen, out of a farm in Orange County, New-Jersey, valued at \$6,000. It appears that in January last, Charles G. Thompson advertised himself as a real-estate broker. The Spanish gentlemen being anxious to dispose of their property, called upon Mr. Thompson to have him effect a sale. He subsequently proposed an exchange of some city lots in Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets for the farm, and introduced them to Mr. Lawson, who, he represented, was a very wealthy man, and connected with George Law and Senator Westcott, Mr. Bergamini expressed his willingness to exchange property, and was furnished by Thompson, Lawson and Shipman, with all the required papers going to make the transfer legal. The capers appearing to be all correct, the Spaniards excuted to Thompson a deed of the farm owned by them, receiving in return a deed to the lots in Ninetyfifth and Ninety-sixth streets. Some time afterward Mr. Bergamini discovered that the city lots for which he had paid, were owned by a man named Van Heuvel, and that neither of the persons who had ex excuted the papers to him, had any right or title to them. Meantime the Jersey farm had been transferred from one sharper to another, till it became impossible to fix upon any one as the owner. Another entiemen from New-Jersey, who has been victimized n a similar manner, was in the city recently, and is

now preparing affidavits against the conspirators. A special charge of perjury is made against Charles P. Thompson by the District-Attorney. It is shown that his father, Charles G. Thompson, was recently arrested on a charge of falses pretenses, and was held to bail to answer by Justice Quackenbush. His son, in order to become surety for him, came forward and swore that he owned the house and lot No. 96 East Twenty-sixth street, worth \$12,000. It subsequently appeared that the property in question was owned by Mersis. Nums & Clark, plano-forte manufacturers and they, as well as the District-Attorney, file affidavits

against the perjurer.

An affidavit made by Henry W. Allen of the District-Attorney's office, charges Thomas Lawson and Cornclius R. Totten with baving forged a deed of conveyance of a lot of land in Ninety-lifth street. This deed purports to convey the property from Ephraim R. Roberts (one of Lawson's aliases) to Jacob De Baun, and was executed on the 14th day of February. For his forged instrument De Baun paid \$400 in cash, only to find that the property he had purchased be longed to Mr. Van Henvel. A second affidavit made by Mr. Allen charges Lawson and Joel W. Foote with baving executed a deed to a lot of land, in consideration of \$1,800, from Ephraim R. Roberts to the Hendrick Hudson Fire Insurance Company. It is alleged that this deed is a forgery, and that Lawson and Foote did not own the property purporting to have been transferred. Other affidavits have been taken, implieating all the persons arrested, and throwing suspicion on still more, but the above constitute the main charges thus far made public. The investigation is still progressing before Justice Welsh, and Detectives Samuon and Devoe are still on the alert for other suspected DEPROTAS.

THE CASE OF QUIMBO APPO .- Gov. Morgan has emmuted the penalty in the case of Quimbo Appo, who has been under sentence of death, to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. The Albany Evening Journal, in stating the action of the Governor, says that when the case was originally brought on for trial, part in the affeire of life, and always cherished a deep prisener's counsel was not present, and, when he ar-

rived, asked for a day's delay, on the ground of want of preparation. This was refused, and, as now appears, the counsel went on with the trial without any adequate preparation, and he was compelled to ask one of the witnesses for the people to sit by him and assist him, because he had not had time to give the case his attention. The trial lasted but a portion of a day, and only a single witness was called for the defense. The Judge who tried the case, the District-Attorney, and the entire Jury, have recommended a commutation of the sentence, and beside very numerous petitions, the Governor has received information bearing upon the case which was not presented at the trial. From this he has arrived at the conclusion that the true state of facts was not developed on the trial of the case; that the prisoner's previous character was good, and that the case was not one of murder, but, at most, one of manelaughter, or of killing as the result of a conflict under circumstances of considerable provocation and aggravation, if not in self-defense; and that if the prisoner had been properly defended and the true facts proved, it would, in the language of Judge Roosevelt, have led to "a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, if not a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, if not a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, if not a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, if not a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, if not a verdict of acquittal." rived, asked for a day's delay, on the ground of want

THE HEENAN TESTIMONAL .- The Committee state that Mr. Michael Phelan, the Billiard Champion, is a member of the Committee, his name having been incorrectly recorded by the Secretary of the meeting as Ed.

REMOVAL OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: The Teachers whose names are inserted below were discharged from Grammar School No. 1, in William street, on Monday, May 7, without any assigned cause, by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York:

Male Department-Wm. W. Smith, Principal, American Sdward A. Walsh, Vice-Principal, American; Geo. F. Wicke Govern A. Waish, Vice-Tracpa, Interest, Order Govern Assistant, American.

Femule Department—Consella Honeywell, Principal, American: Helena Raymond, Vice-Principal, American: Anna M. Dellipp, First Assistant, American.

Primary Department—Eliza Reynolds, Principal, American.

It is hardly necessary to add that the School Officers of the Ward are Irish.

of the Ward are Irish.

Sales of Real Estate.—May 9, by A. J. Bleecker, Sen & Co.: 1 lot on s. c. corner 3d av. and 44th st., 29.5x90, \$4,400; 1 do. e. s. do. adj., \$4,300; 1 do., \$3,325; 1 do., \$3,325; 1 do., \$3,325; 1 do., \$3,325; 1 do., \$3,425; 5 do. s. s. 44th st., rear of above, \$1,460; 1 do. adj. \$1,075; 4 do. each \$230; 5 do. each, \$760; 1 do. n. s. 33d st., 50 feet cast 3d av., \$1,410; 4 do. adj., \$1,00; 1 do. \$2,00; 1 do. \$3,205; 1 do. \$2,00; 1 do. \$3,205; 1 do. \$4,425; 1 do. \$4

The Trensurer of the New-York Prison Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations since Jan. I. 1869:

James Lenox., \$100; James Beorman, \$25; Stewart Brown, \$10; James Brown, \$25; Robert B. Mintam, \$25; B. Blanco, \$10; James Brown, \$25; Robert B. Mintam, \$25; B. Blanco, \$10; James Brown, \$25; Robert B. Mintam, \$25; B. Blanco, \$10; James Brown, \$25; Robert B. Mintam, \$25; B. Blanco, \$10; James Brown, \$25; Robert B. Mintam, \$25; A. Sanco, \$10; James Browson, \$10; W. Allen Butler, \$5; A. Iseding, \$10; Theo. B. Bronson, \$5; W. Allen Butler, \$5; A. Iseding, \$10; J. H. Absel, \$40; J. L. Schieffelin, \$5; S. A. Rodewald, \$250; A. H. Ward, \$5; Hendricks Brothers, \$10; Flerson & Co., \$25; A. Nortle, \$10; J. M. Absel, \$40; J. Schieffelin, \$5; S. A. S., \$5; A. Nortle, \$10; Jacob Badger, \$5; James Cruickhauk, \$5; Francis Hall, \$5; George Brodie, \$5; C. H. Sand, \$40; W. Glance, \$5; J. K. A. Petric & Co., \$10; O. D. Munn, \$5; Otk D. Swan, \$10; William S. Cory, \$10; Edward J. W. Colsey, \$40; Naylor & Co., \$25; P. J. Lorillard, \$25; A. A. Low, \$10; A. B. Sands, \$10; George, 14; \$5; Paton & Co., \$25; Linda, \$21; C. C. Peck, \$5; H. B. Loringston, \$20; Robert Ray, M. D., \$10; Sanmel S. Doughty, \$5; Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$20; Mitchell & Pott, \$10; Jona Sturges, \$10; Thomas Gwen, \$20; Clatin, Mellen & Co., \$10; Moran Bros., \$5; French Consul, \$5; Becknapel & Co., \$25; Morrick & Bull, \$5; Babcock & Milnor, \$5; T. Mosseuger, \$5; Wilmerding, Hognet & Co., beth, \$5; Grant & Barton, \$5; John H. Authon, \$25; A. T. Sackett, \$10; John D. Wolfe, \$50; J. A. Jaifray & Sonz, \$25; Castah, \$25; Chrough Dr. Griscom; S. B. S., \$5.—Total, \$25; Castah, \$25; Chrough Dr. Griscom; S. B. S., \$5.—Total, \$25; Castah, \$25; Chrough Dr. Griscom; S. B. S., \$5.—Total, \$25; Castah, \$25; Chrough Dr. Griscom; S. B. S., \$5.—Total, \$25; Castah, \$25; C The Treasurer of the New-York Prison Association

[Advertisement.]
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purse it out, none have ever been found which could equal in effect Aven's Conformed Extract of Sansaramilla. It cleaness and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purses out this blood. He extraordinary virtues are not yet which yinctions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. He extraordinary virtues are not yet which yinctions the they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterntive remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Eufferers from scrofula, scrolulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it circs. Skin diseases, pluples, pustules, blotches, eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the evetem by it.

diseases, pimples, pustules, blotches, eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Artheny's fire, rose or erysipelas, tetter or salt rhemm, scald head, ringworm, &c. should not be borne while they can be a speedily corred by Avan's Sansaparitia.

Syphilis or venereal disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by scrouls in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaporilla. Price, \$1 per health, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Aven's Carraanto Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purpative that is offered to the American people. Price, \$2 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1. per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. JONES'S EVE AND EAR INSTITUTION, No. 137 4th-av., New-York.

Is the only place in the world where ALL diseases of the Eye and
Ear are CURED.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscers. Rupture, hamorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abacess of the rectum, are cored without the knife or ligature. Hoburt Ford, Brooklyn, D. C. McCallam, New-York, N. G. Bradford, New-York, John Alexander Thompson, Monticello, N. Y., John Lyan, esq., New-York, and more then two hundred others in various parts of the Union. Office them to be hundred others in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 5 to 9 s. m., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 p. m., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- This OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—This Water is prenounced by distinguished physicians to be highly valuable as a medicinal agent. We know that ten thousand remedies are in the market, and advertised to cure as many different disenses; but we have such strong fifth in the curative properties of this Water, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to invalida generally. Its virtues have been thoroughly tested. Call and see testimonials.

H. W. Bostwick, Sole Agent, Matropolitan Hotel Building, Broadway, New-York, No. 574.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS and HAPPINESS are open to all who now how to use their capabilities. A correct, phrenological exmination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at Fowner & Wellers, No. 300 Broad-

[Advertisement.] Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, entarth, infla-ence, sore throat, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably estodish the patient. Price 25 cents. Soid by Prayroth, Pankien & Mowre, No. 15 Beckman-st., and by Drugsitos.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-MAY 10 .- Before Just This morning the Court opened at the regular hour-

This morning the Court opened at the regular noun-ten o'clock—but no counsel were in attendance, and the judge after waiting nearly an hour, adjourned the Court till Friday at 10 at in. After the adjournment several lawyers appeared, and were ready to go on with their cases, but they were disappointed, and went away with the determination to profit by the example of punctuality given by the judge.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-May 10.-Before Justice Pamppen agt. Vail et al.—Motion denied with \$5

Otto.

The same against the same.—Reference ordered to Edward

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-MAY 10-Before Judge DALY, FALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT.

Becker agt. Caffrey.—In this case (reported yester-lay) the jury came late court and stated that they were unable to gree. The Court then discharged them.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-May 10.-Before Judge

A number of pleas of guilty were taken to-day, and three cases were put of after some time was spent in discussing upon each.

John Smith and a fellow named Hogan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence to-merrow.

Elizabeth Haviland, a negress, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was also remanded.

Elizabeth Haviland, a negress, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was also remanded.

Themas O Mehra pleaded guilty of assault and battery upon an indictment for intent to bill. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Councer pleaded guilty of petit larceny in stealing \$23, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Brown was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for an attempt at grand larceny, of which he pleaded guilty.

John Herm and a commade named Quinka pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence until the last distribution was indicated for the came offense, but discharged, as the evidence did not prove anything against him. Adjourned.

as the evidence did not prove anything against him. Adjourned.

COUET OF SESSIONS—Refore Judge Orarison, Justices STILLWELL, and STRINKEN.

The Grand Jury came into Court vesterday morning, and precented 28 indictments, which are classified as follows: Selling liquor without license, 14 forerry, second degree, 2, disorderly home, 1; assault on officers, 2; obtaining money under false pretenses, 4; grand faircony, 2; burginry, first degree, 1; assault and battery, 2; carrying slung shot, 1; violating anotion laws, 1; escape of a prisoner from a constable, 1.

The following persons were fixed \$10 each for selling figuer without flowing persons were fixed \$10 each for selling figuer without flowing Decrease were fixed \$10 each for selling figuer without flowing Decrease were fixed \$10 each for selling figuer without flowing.

and John Myers. In the case of Jones, who was also indicted for permiting rambling on his premises, sentence was suspended on the last charge.

John Darby, a lad about 16, pleaded guilty to perfit larceny. John Robinson, or Robson, pleaded guilty to perjury in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved in each cases. Morgan Rhodes and James McCarty, indicted for burglary in the first degree, and Charles Parker, for forgery, pleaded not colity.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as yes

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.-Enumerated: SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated:

Noz. 1, 26 to 414, 368.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Short causes—Part I.

Nos. 3:51, 1795, 4115, 4195, 933, 4221, 4239, 4259, 2593, 3323, 2365,
413, 1185, 2171, 3187, 2813, 3069, 2155, 4287, 4141, 4329, 1669, 4469,
423, 456, 4551, 1579, Part II.—Nos. 678, 3283, 4114, 3052, 3576,
460, 4682, 1846, 1948, 1592, 4458, 4516, 2696, 4456, 5410, 432, 4150,

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Same as yesterday, and
Nos. 11, 437, added. Part II.—Nos. 227, 538, 542, 544, 546, 548,
50, 554, 558, 534.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 329,
1044, 1978, 1979, 1880, 1899, 2000 to 2006, 2678. Part II.—Nos.
1567, 1569, 1579, 1864, 1863, 1877, 1862, 1596, 47, 1615, 1992, 1979,
1997, 1998, 1860.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE INJUNCTION ON THE FURMAM-STREET RAIL-ROAD.—The order restraining the Central Railroad Company from running cars on the Furman-street track is made returnable this (Friday) morning, before Judge Scrugham of the Supreme Court, when the matter will be argued. The Central Company, it appears, obtained a grant from the Common Council to ay tracks and run a line of cars along Furman street. The City Railroad Company were about building a track on the same route, and a contract was drawn up in December last giving the Central Company the right to use the road on the payment of a certain sum for the privilege. This agreement, for some reason, was not signed by the City Railroad Company. The Central Company being ready to use the road, obtained an injunction restraining the other company

from interfering.

The City Company then obtained the present injunc tion by which the Central Company is prevented from running cars. If the injunction is removed-of which there can hardly be a doubt-the Central Company will immediately place ten cars upon the route, and run from Fulton Ferry, by way of Atlantic street to Bedford, every five minutes. The connecting link between the Furman-street and Atlantic-street routes will be completed to-day, and all will be ready to commence operations as soon as the restraint now resting upon the Central Company is legally removed. The cars to be put upon the route are of a new pattern, considerably lighter than those now in use, and more convenient in every respect.

THE SHIP-YARDS .- Messrs. Webb & Bell have now nearly completed a steam ferry-boat of 160 tuns burden for the Rhinebeck and Kingston Ferry Company. It will be launched in about two weeks. At the yard of Edward Luthell a bark of 450 tuns is being built for the Galveston trade.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FEMALE -- A few days since, the mud-machine-used for dredging the York-street dock brought up a cheese-box wound around with a rope, to the other end of which was attached a piece of coal. This is the same slip in which the body of the murdered woman identified as that of Mrs. Ada Richardson was found, and Mr. Morris, the proprietor of the dredging-machine, had directed his men to keep a lookout, with a view, if possible, of recovering the clothing belonging to the murdered weman. In depositing the mud from the bucket into the scow, the coal lodged outside and the box inside, and sunk to the bottom of the boat. The employees attempted to raise it to the surface, when the rope parted.

They then made an attempt to get the cheese box

out with a boat-hook, and in their efforts burst open the lid, and discovered in it a quantity of coal. The hook slipped off the box, and it again sank to the bottom of the scow, which, being filled, was then towed into the channel and dumped. The men stated that they did not see any clothing or anything else except coal. It is surmised, however, that the garments of the murdered woman might have been at the bottom. Mr. Morris states that had he been present he would not have allowed the scow to be moved until the box and contents had been fished out, but that now an ef fort to recover it would be fruitless.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL .- A well-laid plan for the escape of the prisoners from the County Jail at Hudson City was frustrated by a timely discovery on Wedneseay afternoon. A hole had been made through the water closet, and in a short time its size could have been increased sufficiently to admit of egress. The place was again made secure, and extra vigilance was kept over the prisoners.

HOBOKEN BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS .- The Hoboken Board of Water Commissioners organized on Wednesday evening last, by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. W. Shippen; Treasurer, Carsten Sicick; Registrar, Chas. Clinton: Assistant Registrar, Chas. W. Clickener.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF SETON HALL COL-LAMING THE CORNER-STONE OF SETON HALL UCL-LEGE.—The corner-stone of a new building, to be used as a col-lege, will be selemnly laid by Right Rev. Bishop Bayley on Wednesday, May 16, at 12:30 p. m. The building, in connection with another already built, will be used, after the summer vaca-tion, for Seton Hall College, which will be removed from Madi-son. It is situated theee-fourths of a mile from the South Ornous Depot, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within three and a quarter miles of Newark by the turnpike road.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RIVER PIRATE.-In January last a man named William Keenan, and an accomplice, were arrested, charged with breaking into the cabin of the propeller. Ellien S. Terry, while lying at the dock in Jersey City, and steal-ing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel and over \$50 in money. Keenan was admitted to bail to appear at the January term, but falled to do so, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had gone South. Accused returned again on Wednesday night, and has again been arrested and committed for trial.

THREATENING THE LIFE OF A PRIEST .- On Wednesday last the Rev. Father Vanatta, Italian priest at Hudson City, was attacked at Bergen Hill by an unknown Italian, evidently deranged, who threatened to take his life. Some laborers on the hill interfered and prevented serious violence, and, at the request of Father Vanatta, he was allowed to depart.

A NEW-ENGLAND VESSEL SEIZED AS A SLAVER .-The following particulars concerning the seizure of an American vessel by an English frigate, the bare announcement of which fact came by telegraph, are from

nouncement of which fact came by telegraph, are from The Boston Transcript of Wednesday:
We learn from Capt. Thompson, of brig William M. Dodge, which arrived at this port this morning from the West Coast of Africa, that the brig Geo. W. Jones, of Salem, Sparks, was seized Feb. 18, on the coast at the mouth of the Rio Congo, by the English frigate Arrogant, Commodore Edmonton, as a slaver. The brig was taken possession of by the Second Lieutenant, got under way, and beat out to the frigate, 10 miles out to sca.

The brig was half loaded at the time with ivory and The brig was half loaded at the time with ivery and ground nuts. Her hatches were all off and men at work on her cargo. Her papers were shown to the youngster who had called himself the second lieutenant (and who, by the by, had just been made so by the death of the former efficer), who declared them to be fraudulent, and who, against the remonstrance of the mate, who had charge at the time (the captain being up the river), got her under way and beat her out to the frigate. The Commodore, on seeing her papers, at once sent her back to her berth in the river. Capt. Sparks is an old trader on the coast, and a man weil known and highly respected in Salem. He was de-tained some ten days in the river by the outrage. Capt.

tained some ten days in the river by the outrage. Capt. Themrson says that his vessel was closely watched, and while taking in palm oil, a boat's crew was sent, or came carclessly alongside, to have a good look at the oil casks, to see that they were not casks of water generated over with oil. The English Commodore was much annoyed at the officious behavior of the boat's crew; and his frigate sailed for Fernando Po to explain the occurrence to the American Commodore.

Our vessels are poorly protected on the coast of Africa. The American men-of-war never touch anywhere except at the most healthy places, and the port of Sierra Leone, where there are always from two to three American vessels. There is no American agent on this part of the coast to protect our interests.

on this part of the coast to protect our interests.

-The Yale College Berkeley Scholarships for the class of 1860 have been awarded to W. H. Hale of Albany, N. Y., and O. C. Marsh of Lockport, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board met hat evening at the usual hour.

Mayor Wood sent in a letter from the commander of the Brazilian corvette Donna Isabel, acknowledging the courtesies extended to him and his officers while in this harbor.

The Mayor veteed the resolution to raise the pier at the for a Thirty fourth street.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution to raise the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, N. R., because the work was not to be advertised.

Reports were presented in favor of paving with square stone Thirty-second street, from Second to Third avenue; and to purchase a lot for Hose Company No. I.

Provide were adopted to nove Fiftieth street between

Third avenue; and to purchase a lot for Hose Company No. 1.

Reports were adopted to pave Fiftieth street between Second and Third avenues; to repair house of Hose Company No. 28; to give to No. 6 Hook and Ladder a new truck; for a sewer in Fifty-fifth street and Fourth avenue; to raise the sunken steamship Ohio; to fill sunken lots on Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Mr. Boolk moved that \$2,500 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the contested scat investigations. The resolution was laid over.

The report to fit up the City Inspector's office at a cost of \$3,000, without advertising, caused a long debate. Upon the final vote there were 13 yeas to 3 mays, thus adopting the report. It was at once hurried off to the other Board.

The Aldermen then adjourned to Monday afternoon

The Aldermen then adjourned to Monday afternoon

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. A stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. JONES, the President, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Standing Committees of the Board to hold regular meetings, for the purpose of considering the various subjects which

elong to them.
Mr. Campbell moved to widen Catherine street.

Mr. Camprell moved to widen Catherine street.
Referred to Committee on Streets.
The report of the Aldermanic Committee in favor of giving out a new contract for the speedy completion of the Battery Enlargement, was laid over and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

In compliance with a resolution of the Board, the City Inspector sent in a report, embracing the names, residences, and salaries of the persons employed in his Department, but neglecting to state upon whose recommendation they were appointed, as no official secord was kept in that particular.

Mr. Shaw considered the communication as evasive, and moved to send it back for correction, which was adopted.

and moved to send it back for correction, which was adopted.

The Board concurred to purchaze, for the use of the city, the right to use Mickle & Carville's Fire Escape, at the sum of \$20,000.

The Board concurred to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$4,000 to repair and build an extension to the Twentieth Precinct Station-House.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall.

A communication was read from the Controller, stating that the amount paid into the County Treasury by the Excise Commissioners last year was \$9.960 one-tenth part of which, in accordance with a late law, is to be paid to the Directors of the Inebriate Asylum, the balance going to the Departments of Charities and Correction. The Controller transmitted a resolution that the sum of \$996 be paid to the Inebriate Asylum, and \$8,964 to the Alms-House Department. Referred to Committee.

Committee.
Mr. Davis presented a resolution recommending that Mr. Dayls presented a resolution recommending that a competent engineer be employed to survey the Harlem River with a view of ascertaining what improvements may be made in the navigation of said river, and that the Committee on Annual Taxes report such measures as shall best promote the object, the total expense not to exceed the amount set forth in the tax levy. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Krankdy remarked, that inasmuch as the Convertion of patricia was to be held in Chicago next.

Mr. Kenney remarked, that inasmuch as the Convention of patriots was to be held in Chicago next week, he hoped the Board would give its Republican members an opportunity of attending said Convention. He moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn intil the 22d inst., in order that the members who desired might have an opportunity of attending said Chicago Convention. The motion was adopted.

A bill of \$412, for expenses at Eldridge-street Jail, was ordered to be raid.

A bill of \$412, for expenses at Eldridge-street Jail, was ordered to be paid.

The Committee on County Offices, to whom was recommitted their report made April 9, 1860, in relation to the new County Jail, again reported that they had given the subject renewed consideration, and had consulted with Sheriff Kelly and Deputy Sheriff McLeod.

The Committee were of opinion that a building could be erected in accordance with the plans and specifications, faced with the marble coraice, for \$60,000. If of granite, the building would cost about \$65,000. After reflection, the Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution that the plans and specifications submitted by the Committee on County Offices for the rew County Jail to be built on the corner of Ludlow street and Essex place, be approved; that the Committee on County Offices be authorized to receive estimates under said plans and specifications for building the new Jail, and report the same to the Board for action.

The matter called forth considerable discussion, it be-The matter called forth considerable discussion, it being contended that the report should not be adopted instanch as the appropriation in the Tax Levy was only \$25,000. After further debate in regard to the quality of material to be used in said building, a motion was adopted referring back the report to the Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board the cost of such a building with brick front, etc. The following bills among others were ordered to be paid—bill of Jas. Donnelly for coal, \$1,596 60; bill of Jas. Galway for painting, \$541 70.

The Board adjourned after the transaction of some

e transaction of The Board adjourned aft routine business until the 22d inst.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

This Board met yesterday afteroson at Police Headquarters, and received the usual report of Sergeant
Lord relative to unclean places about the city. The
owners were notified to cleanse them. The following
roundsmen were appointed: E. Welsh, Sixth Ward;
H. Miner and Jeremiah Wood, Tenth Ward. The

H. Miner and Jeremiah Wood, Tenth Ward. The Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad reported that there had been recently six cases of small-pox in the building No. 52 Suffolk street, three of which had proved fatal. It was reported that Dr. Abbets was the agent. Referred to the Resident Physician for action.

The quarterly report of Inspector Folk of Brooklyn was submitted, showing that the force under his command consists of 6 captains, 30 sergeants, 25 detailments, 171 patrolmen, and 17 doormen; total 250. The whole number of arrests made during the quarter was 3,238, an increase of 261 over the number embraced in his last report. Of the persons arrested, 2,146 could read and write, 1,092 could neither read nor write, 1,529 were married, and 1,718 were single. There were during the quarter 2,435 persons accommodated with lodgings at the several station-houzes, 232 lost children were restored to their parents, 706 cases of violation of city ordinances were reported to the Surporation

were restored to their parents, 706 cases of violation of city ordinances were reported to the Corporation Counsel, and 36 cases of violation of the Sanday Liquer law were reported to the District-Attorney.

The amount of property reported to the several station-houses as having been stolen was \$1,279.75, of which \$689.50 worth was recovered. The remainder of the report consists of statistical information in regard to the disposition of the force and the classification of prisoners. The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed. The Board then adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORREC-

TIONS.

A regular meeting of this Board was held at the Rotunda yesterday, President Drapes in the Chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meet-ing were read, and the usual requisitions from the Wardens of the several institutions referred to the Com-

wardens of the several institutions referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole, to whom was referred various subjects having reference to the organization, supplies and other interests connected with the administration of the December 1997. supplies and other interests connected with the administration of the Department, presented a lengthy report retting forth that in regard to the organization of Bellevue Hospital there seems to be an imperative necessity on the part of the Commissioners to establish a more effective mode and manner of meeting the demands of the natients, the number of whom has largely increased, produced partly by the destruction of the Island Hospital, and the desire is to meet the increase by an organization which shall be equal to the demands of the charity, governed by proper economy and supervision. ganization which shall be equal to the demands of the charity, governed by proper economy and supervision. To this end the Medical Board will be held responsible for a faithful and humane supervision and action on their part, and the Commissioners will endeavor to meet their official duties and responsibilities, and will require at the hands of their officers an untiring devotion to the performance of their active and personal duties. The report their recommends the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Timothy Daly be and is hereby removed from the office of Warden of Bellevue Hospital, to take effect on Monday, the 18th has.

the office of Warden of Bellevue Hospital, to take effect on Mon-day, the 14th Inst.

Resolved. That John E. White be and he is hereby appointed.

Warden of Bellevue Hospital, to take effect on the 14th Inst.

Resolved. That Thomas Hallman, Storekeeper and Wm Hallman, Assistant Clerk, be and are hereby discharged, and therefiles thereby rendered wasnit.

Resolved. That an office of Commissary and accountant of Bellevue Hospital be and is hereby created, with a salary of \$4.00 per amount.

selected Respitate of and is hereby created, whenever the selection per annum.

Resolved. That Mrs. Riddle be and is hereby appelated a Maton of Bellove Hospital, with a salary of \$300 per annum, with partments for her sole accommodation at the Hospital.

Resolved. That the examination which has been made and resorted to the public of the case of Mary Comer, and the mutils of the fine of her child, embraces all the facts which could be elleked by the Coroner and Commissioners, and that the future favestication has been described.

gation be abundanced.

Resolved, That the night nurses which have been established since the occurrence referred to be continued, and a constant watch be directed to be maintained.

The report further states that arrangemements have